

1.941
P2 F85

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

In cooperation with
Franklin County Land Use Planning Committee

✓
SURVEY OF COMMUNITIES
IN
FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEBRASKA

By

✓
Anton H. Anderson,
Assistant Social Science Analyst
and
Melvin H. Kreifels,^o
County Agricultural Agent

Washington, D. C.

April, 1942

MAR 5 1945

51909

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING
FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEBRASKA

by

Anton H. Anderson, Assistant Social Science Analyst
and
Melvin H. Kreifels, County Agricultural Agent

THE WHY OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

In county planning there is need for the delineation of various kinds of areas. Mapping of land use areas serves well by describing areas of similar physical, economic, and social conditions. By mapping, and by description and analysis of land use areas, planning committees are able to make sound recommendations that fit particular needs and conditions. Mapping of communities and neighborhoods likewise serves well in describing areas where rural people are in the habit of associating together in face-to-face neighborhood activities of many kinds and in the larger community of contiguous neighborhoods. Through mapping and description of the natural social groupings in the county, it is possible to develop sound organization and to obtain wider participation in planning and action (fig. 1).

Participation of Rural People in Land Use Planning

Recent experience indicates that, if planning committees are to develop active and continuing programs, members and professional personnel alike must give constant thought to the "how" as well as to the subject-matter phases of planning. Effective participation in planning requires that members have a knowledge of the "machinery" of planning, and a sense of responsibility to act for those whom they represent. Mapping the neighborhoods and communities in a county shows the social groupings within which the people are accustomed to associate with each other and work together. Establishing the boundaries of each neighborhood enables the planning organization to include actual neighborhood representation on community planning committees. Identification of community boundaries, which may embrace several neighborhoods, similarly permits organization of county planning committees on a basis of full representation to each community in the county. Thus, each neighborhood may have one or more members on its community planning committee, and each community may have community-wide representation in the county organization (fig. 2).

The function of the county planning committee is to coordinate the efforts of community committees and develop a county-wide planning program. In other words, neighborhood and community mapping permits the organization of representative committees and the grouping together of farm people who can form an effective working and planning unit. These natural social groupings are not the result of formal rulings or decisions, but grow out of a combination of circumstances and free association. They have great actual or potential resources in leadership which can be mobilized for better agriculture and better rural living.

MAR 10 1945

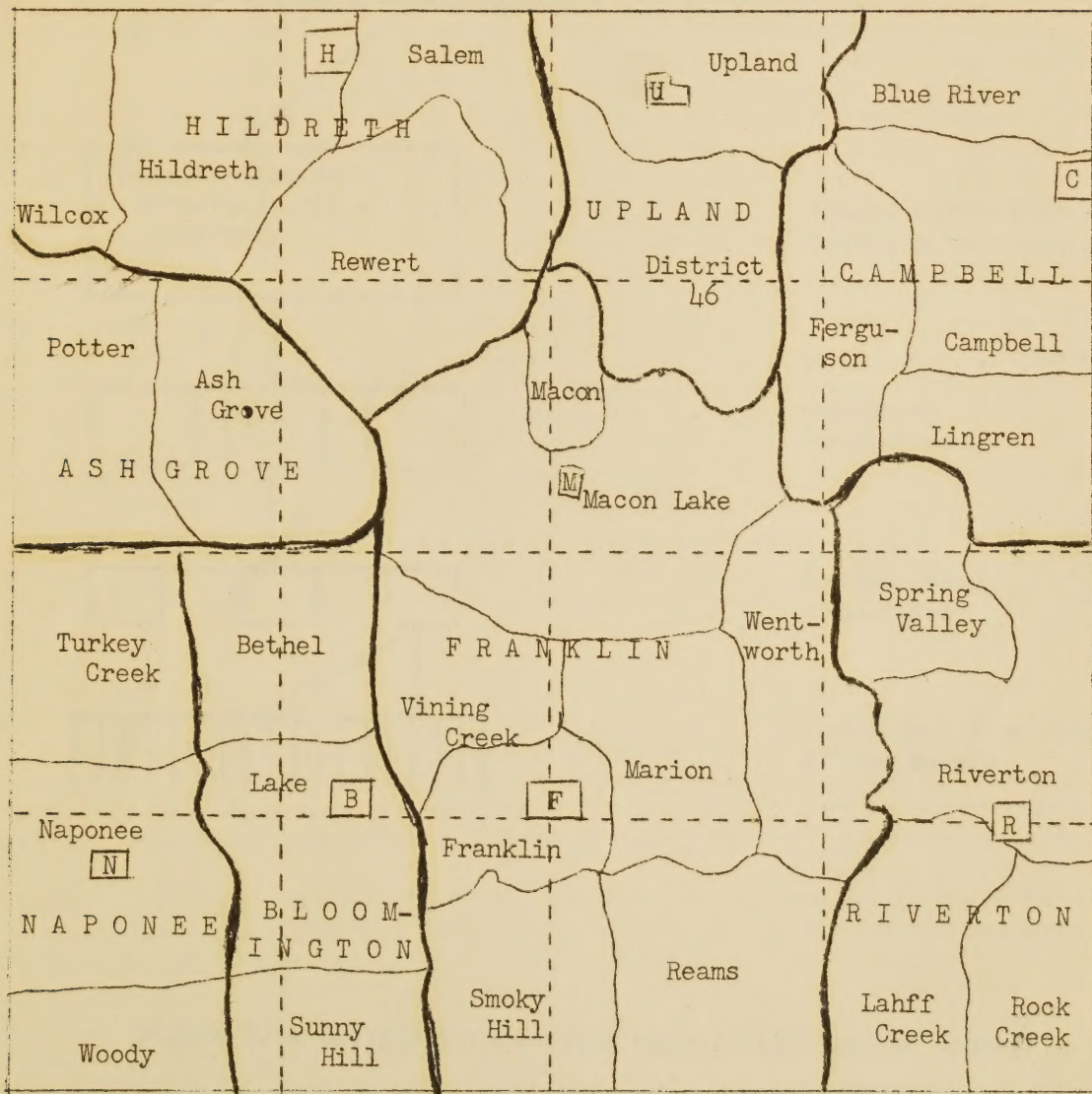
FRANKLIN COUNTY

COMMUNITY and NEIGHBORHOOD MAP

COMMUNITIES —————

NEIGHBORHOODS —————

TOWNSHIPS - - - - -



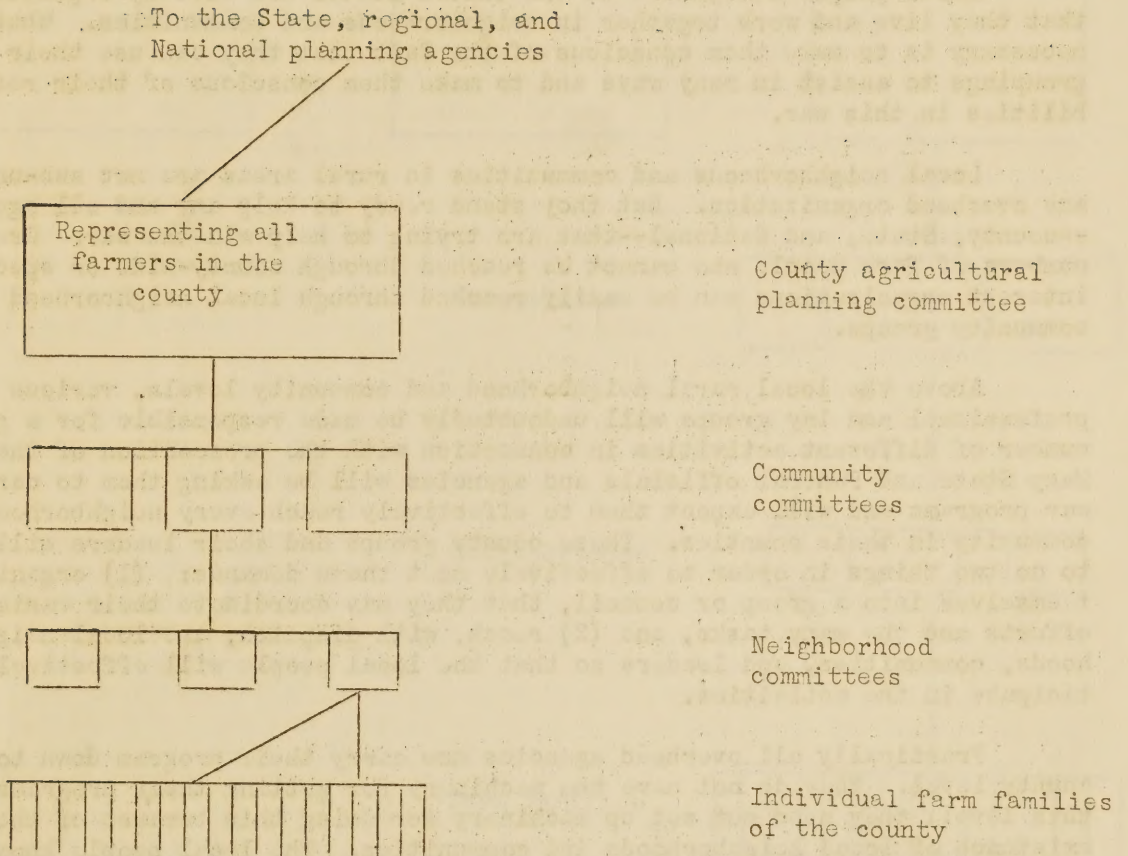


Figure 2.-A prospective planning organization in the county

Participation of Rural People in the War

Successful prosecution of the war depends upon the effective participation of all rural people. Civilian participation can be more effective when rural communities and neighborhoods, as such, assume responsibility for the tasks rural people will be expected to perform. Communities and neighborhoods can assume responsibility in direct ratio to the extent that they are effectively organized for action.

Rural people everywhere in the United States are already organized in that they live and work together in neighborhoods and communities. What is necessary is to make them conscious of the fact that they can use their natural groupings to assist in many ways and to make them conscious of their responsibilities in this war.

Local neighborhoods and communities in rural areas are not sub-units of any overhead organization. But they stand ready to help any and all agencies --county, State, and National--that are trying to help win the war. Great numbers of farm people who cannot be reached through county-wide or special-interest organizations can be easily reached through local neighborhood and community groups.

Above the local rural neighborhood and community levels, various county professional and lay groups will undoubtedly be made responsible for a great number of different activities in connection with the prosecution of the war. Many State and Federal officials and agencies will be asking them to carry out war programs and will expect them to effectively reach every neighborhood and community in their counties. These county groups and their leaders will need to do two things in order to effectively meet these demands: (1) organize themselves into a group or council, that they may coordinate their various efforts and the many tasks, and (2) reach, with dispatch, the local neighborhoods, communities, and leaders so that the local people will effectively participate in the activities.

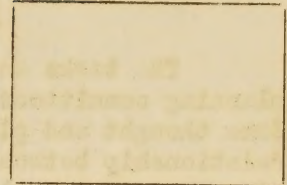
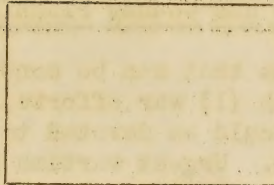
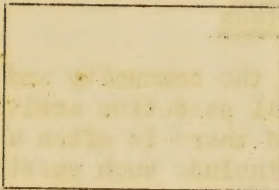
Practically all overhead agencies now carry their program down to the county level. They do not have the machinery for getting their programs below this level; they need not set up machinery for doing this because of the existence of local neighborhoods and communities. The local people know to which neighborhood they belong, who their neighbors are, whom they prefer to have represent their interests, and where local meetings should be held (fig. 3).

With little technical assistance, local people can record on a map the location and boundaries of all the neighborhoods and communities in their county. It has been done many times. If it were done everywhere, county leaders would know right where the local groups are and would see clearly how to get their programs carried out in local neighborhoods and communities. The leaders from all the neighborhoods in a given community can and will form themselves into a general community committee with as many subcommittees as are necessary to carry out the different war programs and activities.

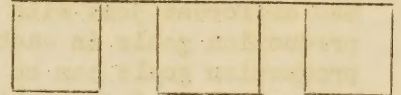
County War Board

County Civilian
Defense Council

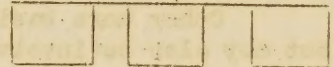
County Agricultural
Planning Committee



Communities



Neighborhoods



Farm families

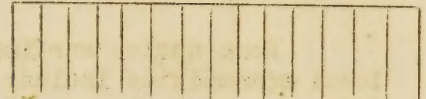


Figure 3.-Mobilization for the war effort

The members of local rural neighborhoods and communities are the farm people themselves, and to tap their resources and to use their leadership is to guarantee civilian participation in war effort on a wider front than can be obtained in any other segment of the national population.

Problems That Can be Dealt With by the
Community and County Planning Committees

The tasks and problems that can be considered by the community and county planning committees deal with (1) war efforts, (2) normal peacetime activities. Some thought and planning should be devoted to both, and there is often a close relationship between the two. Urgent wartime problems include such questions as: What are the labor needs and the labor supply, for agriculture, in the local communities, not alone for 1942, but also for 1943 and later years of war? What special types of skilled and unskilled farm labor are required to carry on the different jobs, where are these jobs, and how can the laborers be gotten to the different jobs with a minimum loss of time? What should be the maximum production goals in each community and for what commodities, and what peacetime production goals can be cut down in favor of wartime needs? What steps can be taken to keep farm machinery in shape, not for 1942 alone, but also for 1943 and later war years? How can the small machine shops in the small towns best contribute to supplying the necessary repair parts for farm operators? How can available machinery be fully utilized and what steps can be taken to get existing scrap iron into the hands of war-production industries?

Other more basic problems and tasks that extend into peacetime activity, but may also be involved during wartimes, deal with land drainage, type of farming changes, excessive tenancy, tax delinquency, peacetime production controls, farm marketing and prices, and weed control. Still others deal with rural-housing facilities and needs, medical care and rural public-health programs, school reorganization, vocational education for rural youth who leave the farm, and the question as to the desirability of having workers return to the local communities from war industries and cities after the war.

Some active wartime agencies which need to have their roots in the rural local communities include the county war board, the county office of civilian defense, and the county labor committee. Other prospective organizations may develop around the rationing of farm equipment and food commodities in general. Rather than have many over-lapping and different organizations reaching down into each community, it is possible for these activities to reach the rural community through the agricultural planning program if the program is organized along neighborhood, community, and county lines.

THE HOW OF COMMUNITY DELINEATION

Community Survey in Franklin County, Nebraska

A community survey was undertaken at the request of the county agricultural agent and certain groups.

The first step in the Franklin County survey was to obtain base maps of the county, showing roads, streams, villages, towns, schools, churches, rural dwellings, and other landmarks. Lists of farm operators with legal descriptions of the farmsteads were prepared, by townships. These lists were derived from plat maps showing farm operators in place. List forms with columns for religious affiliation, nationality, and trade centers, were used for these township lists of farm operators.

Next, the County Land Use Committee, a group of representative farmers, was requested by the County Agricultural Agent to cooperate in the county survey. These cooperators were well distributed over the known communities in the county, and reliable information was assembled. Cooperators were asked to meet in groups to help with the survey and five such group meetings were held in the county in one week. These meetings were held in schoolhouses and farm homes, with one in the courthouse. Several other matters were taken up at these meetings and two things were accomplished for community organization: (1) A substantial group of leading farmers discussed and approved the general idea of natural groups as a basis of organization. (2) The meetings supplied the necessary information regarding all individual farm families in the area.

Three 1-inch scale maps of the county were then used in spotting the individual farm families.

First, a map of church affiliations was prepared with lines from farmsteads converging on rural churches or town churches where families attend church.

Second, a map of nationalities was developed, with initial of nationality used for each family, indicating the concentrations of nationality groups.

Third, a map of trade centers was developed with lines running from individual farmsteads to trade centers where most trading is done.

From these association-factor maps, from information about known communities and service centers, and from school-district maps, a tentative community and neighborhood map was developed. This map was later checked with local people and county officials who know the county well. Only very minor adjustments of neighborhood and community boundaries were made as a result of this check. This indicates that the factual basis of the tentative community and neighborhood map results in a rather clear picture of the association pattern. One of the advantages of this method is that it reduces community delineation to a rather simple routine which may be used by local people in strengthening their planning organization and activities.

A Streamlined Alternative Plan

A much simpler procedure, requiring considerably less time, can be used in delineating communities in counties where committees have not been set up. As community committees for participation in the war effort should be set up rapidly, it is suggested that the procedure outlined below be used in future delineation work:

First - Three or four persons who know the county well should be asked by the county agent to outline on a highway map the known communities of the county. Each person should work independently in outlining the several communities. (Highway maps showing the location of farmsteads, schools, churches, etc., will facilitate the delineation work.)

Second - After each person has delineated the communities, the individual maps should be reconciled so as to produce one map that will reflect the collective judgment of the group.

Third - For each community delineated, the county agent should appoint persons - men and women - who will be representatives for their respective communities. These appointees will constitute community committees. The number of persons appointed for each community will vary with the size of the community, but the number appointed should be adequate to give each section of a community representation and to insure contact with every farm family. As a rule, there should be at least two representatives - one man and one woman - for every 15 to 18 farm families.

Fourth - To each person appointed as a cooperator (representative), the county agent should send a form letter which will explain the role of community organization in relation to the war effort and to county planning. (A short statement of the why and how of community organization should be included in the form letter.) At meetings of representatives or at meetings scheduled for other purposes, the urgent reasons for organizing communities can be further clarified.

If the four steps outlined above are followed, the delineation and organization of communities can be completed within a few days.

Community lines, and those of the neighborhoods of each community, should be refined by the people of the several communities. Although this process need not be done immediately, it should be done soon after the community organization has begun to function.

It has been suggested that representatives for the various communities be appointed by the county agent. This was done in order to facilitate the organization process. Whenever a community decides it should have now representatives, a better plan would be to have the representatives elected by the people themselves.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FACTS

Franklin County is located on the Kansas line in Nebraska approximately 140 miles from the Colorado boundary on the west and 180 miles from the Missouri boundary on the east. Franklin, the county seat, is located approximately 160 miles southwest of Lincoln. The county is 24 miles square and comprises an area of 574 square miles or 367,360 acres. It is within the loess region and includes parts of the loess plains and loess hills division. The loess plains division occupies about six townships in the northern and northwestern parts of the county, while the loess hills division includes the remainder of the county. Approximately 42 percent, or 154,290 acres, is considered level or undulating, while the balance is considered as rolling or hilly. A considerable acreage of land being tilled probably is operated at a loss. Such land would certainly be more profitable if diverted back to grass. It is the opinion of many farmers that it is necessary to cultivate such land, due to the fact that taxes are so high. The rainfall in Franklin County has varied since 1890 from 11.74 inches to 41.95 inches per year. The average annual precipitation has been 23.36 inches. It fell below this average every year from 1930 to 1940 inclusive, but was well above the average in 1941.

In 1941, there were 1,573 students enrolled in elementary, rural, and high schools in the county. The census taken through rural districts as well as towns, shows that there are 2,129 boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 20 in the county. 4-H club enrollment in the county has been on the increase for the last 5 years; 254 projects were carried by 4-H people during 1941. As the county is sparsely populated with boys and girls of 4-H club age, it is often difficult to get enough for a club without going considerable distances, and as this club work is relatively new in the county, it is sometimes difficult to find capable leaders.

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

Neighborhood groups are usually smaller than communities. The people know each other, visit back and forth, exchange work, borrow and lend tools and equipment, help out when illness occurs, and share each other's joys and burdens. It is from this association in work and group activities that the neighborhood gains strength. This feeling of unity among people within a neighborhood and the frequent face-to-face contacts are highly important to land use planning organizations. "Yes, I know Mr. Brown. We don't see him over here much, though, because he does not live in our neighborhood." But if Mr. Brown were in the neighborhood, and were the neighborhood representative on the land use planning committee, many more people would hear of the activities at community meetings than would be true if the neighborhood had no representative. Mr. Brown would be likely to see and talk with his neighbors about planning activities, would discover their opinions, and would be advised about their problems. Thus, the process of land use planning in this neighborhood would be stimulated.

A community is usually a group of contiguous neighborhoods--with a common trading center, churches, schools, or other institutional activities. Close associations like those in the neighborhood are not so frequent, but usually the people living in the area are at least acquainted with each other--they have some things in common. More effective planning work can probably be accomplished by recognizing the importance of the community to the people who compose it. If community committees are made up of farmer representatives from each neighborhood in the community, the result should be better representation of individual farmers and more complete participation in planning activities. Community committees thus made up of representatives from the neighborhoods should be represented by one or more members on the county land use planning committee. 1 /

Hildreth Community

The Hildreth Community is an area of about 84 square miles and consists of good farm land. One hundred ninety-seven farm families live in this area. It is served by the town of Hildreth, a rural town of 361 population. Hildreth is connected by a gravel road to the main north-south highway No. 10, running through the center of the county, and by a gravel road connecting with highway No. 4, crossing the county east and west about three miles south of Hildreth. The town has a weekly newspaper, grain elevators, lumber yard, funeral home, dentist, doctor, hotel, implement dealer, circulating library, skating rink, public park, swimming pool, and a motion picture theatre. There is an active Chamber of Commerce in Hildreth and a Farmers' Union store and cream station. Several churches carry on active programs in the community and Hildreth has a good high school. The rural area is served by a school bus. This school has an active Parent-Teachers' Association. Hildreth has a municipal water and light plant, it is in a good trading territory and well-located with respect to other towns. An official of one of the large cream buying companies states that Hildreth is noted for cream marketing. The community is made up of the following neighborhoods:

Hildreth - This neighborhood is approximately 25 sections of land west and south of the town. Of the 67 farm families many are of German descent--second and third generation. The largest extension study club for women is located in Hildreth and there is one very active 4-H club.

Wilcox - The 28 farm families in this neighborhood trade in Wilcox--a town just over the county line to the north, and they send their young folks to the Wilcox high school. This school has a good vocational education program. A good gravel road extends from highway No. 4 through the neighborhood to the town of Wilcox. An active women's project club is located in this area.

Salem - This neighborhood is an area of about 15 square miles east of the town of Hildreth; 42 farm families live in it. Kinship helps to outline this neighborhood. Two active 4-H clubs are located in the area.

1 / See Nichols, R. R. and John S. Page, Community and Neighborhood Areas, Lincoln County, Oklahoma. U. S. Dep't. of Agri., Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with Oklahoma Joint Land Grant College-B.A.E. Committee. May, 1941, p. 3.

Rewert - This neighborhood centers around the Lutheran church, and many of the 60 farm families are of German descent. Most of the farms are operated by owners, improvements are good in most cases, and the land is productive.

Upland Community

The Upland Community is an area of about 50 square miles around and to the south of the town of Upland, with a population of 317 people. Many of the services required by the 96 farm families in the community are provided by the town. Upland has a good community hall which is used for dances, high-school basketball, and motion pictures. This town has a municipal light plant. There is an active P.T.A. in the schools. There are two fraternal orders, and the businessmen have a commercial club. The town is connected by gravel roads with highways No. 4 and No. 10. The community has a good high school and a bank. An annual May Day festival is sponsored by the schools. The school activities are very important in the life of the community. Several active churches serve Upland. The farmers in this fertile, level, and rolling area are progressive and cooperative.

Upland - This neighborhood consists of about 18 square miles around the town of Upland. It was settled largely by Scandinavians. Many of the farms have outstanding improvements. Some of the 41 farm families go to Minden, the county seat in the adjoining county, for shopping. There are three active women's project clubs in this neighborhood and one active 4-H club.

District 46 - The 55 farm families in this neighborhood are mostly of German descent. The neighborhood gets its name from the school district, and this school building serves as a popular community gathering place. A very active P.T.A., one active 4-H club, and one active women's project club contribute to the social life.

Campbell Community

This community is served by the town of Campbell, a town of 478 people, situated on the east county line. This area consists of about 70 square miles in the northeastern part of the county, in which 130 farm families live. Campbell also serves a large area outside of the county. Besides the usual services provided by a rural trading center, Campbell has a flour mill, a weekly paper, a circulating library, and a park. The town has a good municipal light plant. It is the only community outside of the county seat in which vocational education and normal training are offered by the schools. There is an active Chamber of Commerce, two fraternal orders, and strong churches. Many of the farm people are of French-Canadian and of German descent.

Blue River - This neighborhood is an area of about 12 square miles in the northern part of the Campbell community. The land is not all adapted to intensive cultivation. The neighborhood consists of a mixed population, and this is the chief reason for the tentative outlines of the neighborhood of 31 farm families.

Campbell - This area extends south and west of the town of Campbell. Land is broken and rough, with erosion a common problem. The area was settled by people of German-Russian descent, and the neighborhood is served by a country church. There are 52 farm families here.

Ferguson - This area is about 8 miles long and 3 miles wide. There is close relationship between this neighborhood and the town of Campbell, caused by church affiliations and nationality. French-Canadians predominate in the Ferguson neighborhood. The land is rough and erosion is a problem.

Lingren - This neighborhood is an area of about 15 square miles in the southern part of the Campbell community. The land is rolling to rough upland, and the 19 farm families are of various nationalities.

Riverton Community

This community gets its name from the town of Riverton, a village of 390 people, which is situated near the center of the area. Riverton is located on the main highway No. 3 east-west, and on the through railroad. A gravel road connects highway No. 3 with highway No. 4 in the northern part of the county and serves the northern portion of the Riverton community. The Riverton community consists of an area of about 72 square miles in the southeastern part of the county; 108 farm families live here. The town of Riverton has the usual services provided by a rural trading center, and a good high school. An active fraternal order and several churches are found here, and a good community hall in which dances and picture shows are held.

Riverton - This neighborhood is an irregular area to the north and west of the town. It has a mixed population, and roads are important in the association of the 40 farm families who live here. The soil fertility varies from good to poor. There is a women's project club in the town of Riverton and an active 4-H club.

Spring Valley - This is a very active neighborhood of 18 farm families. It extends from the north end of the Riverton community to within 4 miles of the town. The neighborhood center is the good ten-grade rural school, which also serves as a community church. There are two active 4-H clubs in this neighborhood and one women's project club.

Rock Creek - This neighborhood is an area of about 14 square miles in the extreme southeast corner of the Riverton community; 25 farm families live in this neighborhood. It is connected with Riverton by a good road and a bridge over the Republican River. The neighborhood is served by two rural schools. The P.T.A. organizations in these districts cooperate in meetings. The neighborhood has one active 4-H club. Land is very rough, and so a considerable part of the area is in grass.

Lahff Creek - This neighborhood lies southwest of the town of Riverton. The rural school is a big factor in the social life of the 25 farm families. The land is very rough and settlement is sparse, so there are few good roads. Much of the Lahff Creek area is grassland.

Ash Grove Community

This community does not have a common rural trading center, and is not a community in quite the same sense as the other communities of the county. Trading is divided between Hildreth, Naponee, Bloomington, and Franklin. A country store was once located in the community, but was closed many years ago. It may be thought of as a community in the sense that the 75 farm families have some things in common, and do have considerable association. The population is mixed, chiefly of German descent. It is an area of about 44 square miles in the west central part of the county and consists of two neighborhoods:

Ash Grove - This neighborhood centers around the Ash Grove School and the Lutheran church. There is an active P.T.A. organization, two 4-H clubs, and one women's project club. The population of 50 farm families is largely German. The south part of the Ash Grove neighborhood is mostly grassland, while the rest is cultivated rolling and level upland.

Potter - This neighborhood centers around the rural school and a community hall which is also used for religious services. There are 25 farm families in this neighborhood and two active 4-H clubs.

Naponee Community

The Naponee community is an area of about 55 square miles in the southwest corner of Franklin County. The center of this community is the town of Naponee with a population of 272 people. Many of the services needed by the 117 farm families of the community are provided by this town. It is situated on highway No. 3, and on the through railroad. A good high school, a small flour mill, and a community hall are located in Naponee. Dances and occasional picture shows are held in the community hall. There are three neighborhoods in this community:

Turkey Creek - This neighborhood is in the northern part of the Naponee community, and centers around a schoolhouse in the Turkey Creek Valley. This is a very productive valley with some irrigation. The population is mostly of German descent, and kinship is very important in the life of this neighborhood of 34 farm families. One 4-H club is located here.

Naponee - This neighborhood centers around the town of Naponee. The farms are rolling upland to rich bottomland in the Republican Valley. Three 4-H clubs and two women's project clubs are active; the neighborhood has a population of 58 farm families.

Woody - This neighborhood is an area of rough upland and poor roads. It centers around the Woody School, which is also used for Sunday School and other religious activities. Two 4-H clubs and one women's project club are active. The name of the neighborhood, in which 25 farm families live, comes from the heavy growth of trees along the small streams.

Bloomington Community

This community extends from the Kansas line 12 miles north, and is about 4 miles wide. The town of Bloomington, a place of 361 people, is located near the center of the area on highway No. 3. It is on the through railroad, and there is a gravel road running from highway No. 3 to Ash Grove. Bloomington has the usual rural trade-center services, a commercial club, a women's club library, several churches, and a weekly newspaper. The high school is housed in a good, new building, and the principal street is paved. These improvements have taxed the financial resources of the community, and the bonded debt is large, for only 76 farm families make up this community. There are three neighborhoods in the Bloomington community:

Bethel - This neighborhood has a mixed population, but the social life of the 16 farm families centers around the rural school. There is one active 4-H club. The neighborhood consists of about 16 square miles of rolling and rough land and considerable of the farm land is in grass.

Lake - This neighborhood is an area around the town of Bloomington, and the social life of the 43 farm families in the neighborhood centers in the town. One rural and town women's project club and one study club are found in Bloomington, as well as one active 4-H club. The land varies from poor, rough upland to good, rich bottom land.

Sunny Hill - This neighborhood is an area of about 12 square miles in the southern part of the Bloomington community. The neighborhood centers around the school and the active P.T.A. The school building is also used for Sunday School and other religious activities. The land is rough and poor. There are 17 farm families here.

Franklin Community

This community consists of an area of approximately 160 square miles extending from the Kansas line north from 16 to 18 miles. About 281 farm families live in this area. The county seat is situated a little to the south of the center. Franklin, the town from which the community gets its name, is a progressive county-seat town of 1,272 population. It is situated on the through railroad and at the intersection of highway No. 3 and highway No. 10. It is the trading center for this area. It is, indeed, in an important sense the focus of the entire county. People from all the communities in the county come here to shop, to visit the courthouse and other governmental agencies, to attend sales at the sales barn, for recreation, to attend the county fair, and to deliver farm produce. The town of Franklin offers all the services of a good rural county-seat town. It also has a public library, Chamber of Commerce, and service club, and it sponsors a summer recreation program. A county museum is located in the city park with interesting collections made by the county superintendent of schools and other local collectors. Several churches and fraternal orders are active in the town. Franklin has a good high school, and many young people from the county come to Franklin on Monday and return home on Friday.

Macon - This neighborhood is an area of about 7 square miles in the extreme northern part of Franklin community. Approximately 15 farm families live in this neighborhood - a mixture of German and Swedish families. Trading is divided between Upland and Franklin.

Macon Lake - This neighborhood is a large area centering around the country grocery store and blacksmith shop - a good typical crossroads service center. There are about 95 farm families, predominantly of German descent, and a great deal of kinship is present. The people go to church in Macon. A good rural ten-grade school is located here and there are two active 4-H clubs.

Vining Creek - This neighborhood is located northwest of the town of Franklin and has a population of about 18 farm families, chiefly thoroughly native. Many of the families go to church in Franklin, but an active P.T.A. and a women's project club provide the basis for neighborhood association.

Marion - This neighborhood is located northeast of Franklin and centers around the District No. 15 school. About 30 farm families make up the neighborhood. One women's project club is active. Land is rather rough and is not all suited to intensive cultivation.

Wentworth - This neighborhood is an irregular area in the eastern part of the Franklin community; 25 farm families make up the neighborhood, which centers around the rural school. This schoolhouse is located on a good gravel road and serves as a religious center as well. An active P.T.A. is located here, one women's project club, and one 4-H club.

Franklin - This neighborhood is an area around the town of Franklin and immediately west of the town. It is dominated by the county-seat town where the trading and social life center. About 30 farm families live in the neighborhood. There are three 4-H clubs and two women's project clubs.

Smoke Hill - This neighborhood extends from the river to the Kansas line south of Franklin, and for the most part, consists of extremely poor land; 31 farm families make up the neighborhood, which centers around a rural school where a rural P.T.A. is active. The neighborhood has one women's project club and one 4-H club. There is much erosion and roads are not good.

Reams - This neighborhood lies southeast of Franklin and has about 37 farm families. The north end of the area is excellent river-bottom land. The rural school is the center of community life and is used for religious services. There are two active 4-H clubs and one women's project club in the neighborhood. A good gravel road crosses east and west on the north side and connects with Franklin.

